

The

DRIVER'S GUIDE



Issued by the Attorney General of Manitoba in the interests
of safety on the highways and the protection
of life and property.

FOREWORD

This pamphlet contains a summary of the points a person must always bear in mind when operating a motor vehicle on the highways of Manitoba. It is simply written, yet it is a fairly complete summary of the provisions of "The Highway Traffic Act." The language of the statute is not used and therefore it cannot be read as being an actual expression of the law.

It is hoped that by a study and observance of the contents of this pamphlet the highways of the Province will be made safe for travel and the heavy toll of accidents to persons and property will be greatly reduced.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. J. Mayr", is written over a horizontal line.

Attorney-General.

April, 1940.

TRAFFIC DEATHS, INJURIES, PROPERTY DAMAGE

Are Increasing Every Year

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

	Injuries	Deaths
1935	951	59
1936	1625	54
1937	1753	66
1938	1657	78
1939	1734	63

MOTORISTS — CYCLISTS — PEDESTRIANS

By observing

TRAFFIC LAWS

and observing courtesy on the road
you can avoid

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Please co-operate

DRIVER'S LICENSE

WARNING

You are the owner of a license to operate a motor vehicle in Manitoba. The license was issued to you on your declaration that you are:

1. Of the full age of 16 years.
2. Not suffering from physical disability or disease likely to cause your driving to be a source of danger.
3. That you have held a driver's license (or that you are competent to drive).
4. That your license has not been cancelled or suspended.

RULES OF THE ROAD

Rules of the road adopted in the Highway Traffic Act are designed to produce the greatest possible degree of safety to all concerned.

Failure to obey or follow these rules is the cause of many accidents.

The responsibility of every driver is indicated as follows:

(a) To the Other Driver

When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time, the driver on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the driver on the right.

The first of two or more vehicles to enter an intersection shall have the right-of-way.

Vehicles entering from a lane, private road or driveway, shall yield the right-of-way to other traffic.

Drivers must bring their vehicles to a stop at official "Stop" signs.

Always keep to the right.

Give at least one-half of the roadway to the vehicle passing in the opposite direction.

When overtaking another vehicle on the highway, **GIVE A CLEAR SIGNAL** and be assured of sufficient clearance from oncoming traffic, before passing. Never pass on steep hills, sharp curves, on or near a railway crossing or at an intersection.

When a vehicle signals the intention to overtake and pass you on a highway, keep well to the right and **DO NOT INCREASE SPEED**.

Do not pass street cars on the left.

When turning from the direct line of travel use reasonable care to do it safely.

Always signal your intention to the driver behind when slowing, stopping or turning.

Hand signals are illustrated on pages 6 and 7.

(b) To the Pedestrian

At all times be alert for the safety of the pedestrian.

(c) To Your Passengers and Yourself

Always keep your car under control.

Courtesy produces protection for all.

Keep your mind alert on your driving.

Obey all stop signs.

Never cross railroad tracks until certain no train is approaching.

EQUIPMENT

Lights

Every motor vehicle must have two head lamps casting a white light only during the hours of darkness.

There must be a lamp at the back casting a red light.

Motor cycles without side cars must have one head lamp at the front and a red light at the back.

Parking lights are permissible on the left side of the vehicle if they have a clearly visible white or green light showing in front, and a red light to the rear.

The rear lamp on motor vehicles must be arranged to throw a white light on the license plate.

Headlights must be sufficient to show a person or vehicle at two hundred feet and must have no portion of the parallel beams of the reflected light rise higher than forty-two inches above the level on which the vehicle stands when fully loaded.

Cowl lights may be used only when the highway is lighted so persons can be seen at two hundred feet or when passing another vehicle if they will show a person at seventy-five feet.

A person driving a motor vehicle equipped with headlight dimmer or deflecting device must dim the headlights at night at a distance of not less than 1,500 feet from a motor vehicle approaching him in the opposite direction.

Brakes

Brakes must have two separate means of application and must be capable of bringing a vehicle travelling at twenty miles an hour to a stop in forty feet or less.

A motor cycle must have one brake which will stop the cycle going at twenty miles an hour in thirty feet or less.

Brakes must always be kept in good working order.

Rear View Mirror

Every motor vehicle must have a rear view mirror which will afford to the driver a clear view of the roadway or any vehicle in the rear.

Warning Device

All motor vehicles must have an alarm bell, gong or horn in good working order. There must be no unreasonable sounding of the horn or other device.

A noise muffler on the exhaust is compulsory and must not be equipped with a cut-out.

SIGNALS



LEFT TURN



RIGHT TURN

SIGNALS



STOP or SLOW DOWN



YOU MAY PASS

Obstruction of View

Windshields must at all times be kept clear from obstruction of vision or from dirt and mud, and shall be equipped with a windshield wiper which can be controlled by the driver.

Inspection of Equipment

A peace officer has the right to stop any motor vehicle on the highway and make an inspection of any part of the equipment, and has power to require that any necessary repairs or replacements be effected forthwith.

SPEED

The Highway Traffic Act requires that all motor vehicles be driven in a careful and prudent manner, having regard to all circumstances, including the condition of the highway and the traffic situation at the time.

Speed in cities, towns and villages and on designated highways in excess of 30 miles per hour for cars, and 25 miles per hour for trucks, is positive proof of careless driving.

No motor vehicle must exceed 15 miles per hour within fifty feet of a curve or a level crossing where there is not a clear view of approaching traffic, or while passing persons engaged in highway work, or while passing a school when children are going to or from school in that area, or past institutions for the blind or institutions for the care and maintenance of children.

Trucks of 1½ tons or over, unloaded weight, must not exceed a speed of 35 miles per hour in any part of the province.

No motor vehicle shall be driven at a speed in excess of

(a) 45 m.p.h. between sunset and daybreak.

(b) 50 m.p.h. between daybreak and sunset in any place in the province.

TRUCKS

No specific mention has been made of special rules regulating trucks. If such information is required the complete text of the Highway Traffic Act should be consulted.

ACCIDENTS

Responsibility for Accidents

The owner of a motor vehicle is responsible for accidents, unless it was being driven by some other person without the owner's consent. In any case, if the motor is not being driven by the owner, the driver at that time will also be responsible.

The onus of proof that an accident was not caused by negligence or improper conduct, is upon the owner or driver.

Duty in Case of Accident

When involved in an accident on the highway the driver shall remain at or immediately return to the spot, give all reasonable assistance, and give his name and address to any other person involved in the accident or to a peace officer, and also the name and address of the owner of the vehicle, the number of the driver's license and the registration number of the vehicle.

All accidents where persons are injured or property damage in excess of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) is caused, must be reported in full to the nearest peace officer.

Financial Responsibility

If any court in Canada renders a judgment for damages against any driver involved in a traffic accident for death, injuries or damage to property, which is not paid or satisfied within thirty days, the license of the driver and the registration of the motor vehicle shall be suspended. These will remain suspended and cannot be renewed until the judgment is satisfied and until the person liable furnishes proof of financial responsibility for future motor vehicle accidents.

The license will also be suspended and proof of financial responsibility required before reinstating it upon conviction for certain offences.

PENALTIES FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS

The Criminal Code provides that anyone while intoxicated or under the influence of narcotic drugs who drives a motor vehicle or has the care or control thereof shall be guilty of an offence, and is liable to a penalty of not less than seven days in jail and, in addition, the Act provides that the license shall be suspended for not less than three months. The Code also authorizes the making of an order prohibiting the person convicted from driving a motor vehicle for three years.

GENERAL

No Person Shall:

Drive through or over a safety zone.

Permit more than two passengers to sit in the driver's seat.

Allow any person to ride on a motor vehicle in an unsafe or dangerous manner, or on the hood, fenders or running boards.

Allow the motor vehicle to be unattended on the highway without stopping the motor.

Leave a motor vehicle upon the travelled portion of a highway outside of a city, town or village when it is practicable to leave it off the travelled portion, nor on any part of a highway where an authorized sign prohibits parking in that area, or within twenty feet of an intersection or level railroad crossing.

Throw or drop from a motor vehicle any burning substance.

Have any liquor in the car, on which the official seal has been broken or which has not been sealed.

Consume liquor whilst in the motor vehicle.

Race or drive furiously any vehicle upon the highway.

Drive Safely:

Remember the emergencies and be prepared to cope with them: A tire blowout; another car appearing around the curve or over the hill; the child who suddenly appears; loose gravel; soft road shoulders; the pedestrian who does the unexpected; the curve which is sharper than you anticipated.

Driving a motor vehicle today is an expert task.

Keep your eyes on the road.

Keep your mind on your driving.

Keep firm hands on the steering wheel.

Keep control of your car at all times.

TRAILER CONNECTIONS

No trailer shall be drawn or towed upon a highway unless it is connected to the motor vehicle drawing or towing it by a draw bar of sufficient strength and properly attached.

The draw bar must be so constructed and connected that the front of the body of the trailer is not more than three feet from the rear of the body of the motor vehicle.

The attachment for connecting the draw bar must be firmly affixed and the connection of the draw bar must be so secured that it cannot become disconnected by jarring, vibration or otherwise becoming disengaged other than by manual effort or manipulation.

The draw bar and connections must be adequate to prevent the trailer swaying or weaving on the highway. In the case of a two-wheel trailer the draw bar must be of sufficient strength to support the trailer when fully loaded.

No person should ride on a trailer under any circumstances.

Only one trailer allowed.

MEMORANDUM

Driver's License No.

Motor Vehicle License No.

Name of Car

Style

Serial No.

Year

Engine No.

Tire Nos.

Accessories
